Amnesty and Foolery in Both Houses.

Carpenter and Sumner Wearing the Cap and Bells.

The House Wasting Time Over a Drawing for Seats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

In the Senate amnesty "dragged its weary length long." The morning hour was wasted in recrimi-ation between Senators Edmunds and Vickers, the our on Thursday last, after an executive session, who has sadly bungled in his management a Amnesty bill, showing a parliamentary city which would shame a boy in an emical debating club, moved to lay the on the table, but was unable to get e. His object was to get rid of ding measure, and then substitute another cently passed by the House. Debate sprung orgia, taking occasion to air his lears that if Mr. mer's civil rights amendment became law the ixed" marriages. At least this was the taunting tors Wilson and Pomeroy. After they got through sparring, Mr. Summer for the fifth time during this chusetts Jupiter's criticism for having expressed an opinion that the civil rights amend unconstitutional in detail and scope, er rung the changes on Carpenter's objections in his most aggressive style, and then charged the Wisconsin Senator with being false to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, has come to be regarded as the especial champion. pronnaciamento." In brief, the latter got magnificent scolding, and appeared it as a good joke; but, in replying to the criticism, Mr. Carpenter took off his gioves. He announced that slavery had been abolside as well as outside the Senate Chamber would neither apply nor submit to the by declaring that Summer's support of the Declarawas offset by his submission of unconstitu-al propositions. In fact, that this character was necessary to gain Mr. Sumner's support. Mr. substitute and making a criticism to the amendment he stated to Mr. Sumner his tegal objections to the proposition as framed and seked him to modify it. With considerable humor and some spirit, Mr. Carpenter proresponded to his assault in a way that seemed to the assailant as rather audacious. Mr. Sumonded at first rather lamely for him, but wound up with an eloquent apostrophe to the con-stitution, closing by saying that "he was false to

a motion to go into executive session. Squabbling About Seats-

the constitution who did not interpret it in the

spirit of the instrument." Mr. Sherman took the

Soor after the scoiding was over, but gave way for

contest about the drawing of seats. For the been wasted by members who have poor seats which the Speaker is the Chairman, had instructed Mr. Cox, of that committee, to report a resolution for the Congress, with a proviso that rule should not apply to the Forty-Congress. Thereupon a motion made by Judge Poland, of Vermont, to strike out the proviso with a view to bringing the matter to ue and prevent jurther repetitions of the recent practice. Then a minor bedlam was let loose. divisions, year and navs, followed in quick succession, each side intent on gaining the point at issue een the ins and outs of good seats. Three h were spent in this way, but it was ruled by Speaker that a motion to suspend the rules would take precedence of all other motions when a political contest was begun about the last ended in the endorsement of the validity of these amendments upon a motion of Mr. Brooks, only twenty-two members voting against it. This has no significance except in developing the fact that the division of the democratic party on the new departure still exists, notwithstanding the good sense of Mr. Brooks' motion and the political force of Mr. Cox's tactics. The question of seats was entirely lost sight of, but it is understood that a draw will be had some day this week.

Baltimore Harbor Improvement. The House Committee on Commerce heard Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in support of the appropriation asked by the Maryland delegation for the improvement of the Mr. Garrett by telling him he would support the proposition if Mr. Garrett would consent to accommodate the travelling public by providing for the transfer of passengers through Baltimore without change of cars or rehandling of baggage. Mr. Garrett did not say whether he would consent to such a

The Clayton Investigation.

The Clayton investigation occupies the Special Committee every morning. So far it is claimed by one side that the Senator has been annihilated and that the report will unseat him; and by the Senator's friends, that so far all the testimony relied upon to prove corruption and malfeasance is merely of a hearsay character, only accepted provisionally, not yet made a matter of record and hable to be ruled out by the committee. Mr. Clayton has not yet put in any reputting testimony, and declares that all the accusations against him will be disproved entirely

New York and Mexico Steamer Subsidy. Mr. Harvey B. Calkins, of New York, appear before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and made an argument in support of a bul now before that committee granting a subsidy of \$5,000 per trip for a semi-monthly mail steamship service between New York and Mexico. The subsars. F. Alexandre & Son between New York. Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana. Their vessels now run every twenty days. Twenty-six trips per

annum are proposed, and the total amount of sub-sjdy asked is \$130,000. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, had an inter-

The McGarraban Claim.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to accommodate General Sickles, Minister to Spain, has heard his testimony in regard to the famous Mc-

Garrahan ciaim, although that case had been previously postponed until after Mr. Casseriy's return

General Sickles testified that he was counsel for McGarrahan in 1868, when he argued before Attor-General Black in favor of the dismissal of the appeal taken by the United States from the of confirmation of the California Disargument, suggested to General have the case docketed in the Supreme Court and the appeal dismissed, which was accordingly done January 31, 1859, and which General Sickles considered a final confirmation of

WASHINGTON.

| Secretary of the Interior Smith, in December, 18 and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed patent to insue to McClarrahan, and the Antorney General Sates, together was Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in Measure, light Multiple Company, sind, in behalf of the in the summer of the interior Smith, in December, 18 and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed patent to insure the interior Smith, in December, 18 and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed patent to insure the interior Smith, in December, 18 and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed patent to insure the interior Smith, in December, 18 and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed patent to insure to insure the insure to insure the insure that the insure the insure that th patent to essue to McGarrahan, and that Attorney General Bates, together with Mesars, Black and Gould, in benalf of the new Idria Mining Company, intervened in the summer of 1883 to prevent said issue. General Sickles then appealed to Fresident Lincoln to take jurisdiction and determine the case, and, by permission, submitted the argument to him, after which Charles G. Halpine brought General Sickles word to New York from the President that the latter had decided the case in favor of McGarrahan. This, General Sickles awears, President Lincoln reaffirmed to him personally in Washington in the fall of 1863, at which time General Sickles was experiencing various delays in the Department of the Interior, and applied again to the President (Lincoln), who told him that the patent was signed, and expressed much surpriso that it had not occur delivered. General Sickles also testified that the New Maria's counsel, including Mr. Black, admitted at that time that the patent had been signed, so that branch of the controversy was closed.

ess heretofore transacted. They agreed to hold a general caucus on Thursday night to make prepara-

he Senate to-day:the Senate to-day:—

Abram Hoffman, Assessor of the Eigsteeuth district of New York: Bradley F. Granger, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Michigan; James P. Taggart, Assessor of the Third district of Michigan; James P. Taggart, Assessor of The Third district of Michigan; James M. Costello, Receipt and Ferrence for Utah: James M. Assessor of Third district of the Michigan Commanders F. R. Bluncs, B. Wilson and F. V. Mchitt, Commanders James M. Bractford and R. B. Commanders J. M. Stone and J. A. Slainm, to be first licutenants in the revenue marile service.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations

to-day:-Postmaster.—H. L. Tillotson, Nevada, Mo.; Jeremiah Clark, Leavenworth, Kansaa; Balker S. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio; Levis Lambrigut, Middietowa, Ohio; Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Gark Phillips, Newark, N. Y.; George P. Holcomb, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph C. Emerson, Fernandina, Fia.; C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fia.; Isaac H. Caldwell, Waco, Tenas. Toncesce; Adoison C. Gibbs, Oregon; Edward P. Johnson, Wyoming.
Joshua W. Gilbert, Marshal of the Southern district of Florida; Amos Morrill, Judge of the Eastern district of Texas; Albert Walters, Assayer at Boise Glty, Idaho.
Natual Prometicas.—Captain Thomas H. Patterson to be commodore; Lecutemant Commander Edward Terry to be commodore; Lecutemant Commander Edward Terry to be commander in Captain Win. B. Whiting to be commander on the retired list; David H. Tribon to be chaplain; Passed Agaistant Eurgeon Samuel F. Baw, to be surgeon; Second Assistant Eurgeors James J. Barry to be first casistant Edward Terry to be first selection of the Captain Commander on the retired list; David H. Tribon to be chaplain; Passed Assistant Edwarder The indiving matters to be first selection of the Commander of the Captain Commander of the Captain

pending.
A Fraudful Government Clerk. Criminal Court on an indictment for receiving money for collecting claims against the government

firmation of James F. Legate as Governor of Wash

ington Territory, was agreed to, but no further

nection with the Tennessee bounty frauds.

The New York Central Taxable Bonds. dend case was concluded this morning, and Commissioner Douglass hopes to give his final decision

The Currency Comptrellership. No appointment was made to-day of the Comptroiler of the Currency. Mr. Hulburd's commission will expire to-morrow. There is an impression will be definitely settled by the Cabinet to-morrow, though it is not certain such will be the

Alleged Difficulty Between General Sickles and Secretary Fish. [From the Baltimore American (administration), Feb. 5.1

There have been many and contradictory reports afloat concerning the cause of the sudden return of General Sickles from Madrid to the United States. At the time of his arrival public curiosity was considerably excited. One statement was that the result would be a decided change in the attitude of the administration toward Spain, and that he had been called to Washington for consultation with the President and Secretary of State concerning the presentation of an ultimatum to the Court at Madrid. However, General Sickles has been at Washington a month, and there have been no developments in this direction. The latest report is that there is pending a serious personal difficulty between General Sickles and Secretary Fish, and that it involves the retirement of either one or the other from his official position. Since the former has been at Washington efforts have been made towards a reconclination, but as yet without avail. More detailed statements are said to be in progress of preparation for publication, but meanwhile we give the rumor as it is affoat at the capital.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Arguments of Home Manufacturers and Importers Before the Ways and Means

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872. The Committee of Ways and Means this morning concluded the hearing of the salt interest. There were present the representatives from the Onondaga, Saginaw and other works, who last week expressed their views against a reduction of the duty. Mr. Kerr, in behalf of the importers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, as he said, also of the consumers of sait, said to-day there was no opportunity of combining to increase the price of the foreign article if the duty were removed or decreased. The price of sait would come down, and it would be more generally used as a fertilizer; besides the poor fishermen of North Carolina, the Potomac and the Shenandoah and blanters would have advantages equal to those North Carolina, the Potomac and the Shenandoah and planters would have advantages equal to those of the people of the North, and the chemical, provision, hide and other branches of business he relatively benefited. By removing the duty vessels which took out provisions, grain, petroleum, &c, could profitably return with sait, and thus the shipments would be greatly promoted. He referred to a letter received by him stating that in the West the Onondaga, Saginaw and the the Ohio River companies had combined to advance or reduce prices at pleasure.

companies had combined to advance or reduce prices at pleasure.

Mr. Kerr read a short extract from Dr. Greeley's book, "What I Know About Farming," to show the beneficial effect of salt as a fertilizer.

Mr. Burchard, of the committee, inquired if Mr. Greeley was an authority on that subject?

Mr. Kerr replied that Mr. Greeley was on the other side of the question, and in favor of retaining the duty on salt.

duty on sal.

Mr. Kelley, of the committee, remarked that Mr. Greeley tells what he knows about it.

Mr. Kerr, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Dawes said he believed the domestic works could be maintained if the duty on foreign salt was taken

Dawes said he believed the domestic works could be maintained if the duty on foreign sait was taken off.

Mr. Thomas K. Stewart, of Bangor, Me., made a statement to show the importance of the salt interest in connection with West India commerce in shipbuilding and the lumber trade, and as to return freight. While he did not ask the removal of all the tariff, he believed it should be reduced to a point to enable the people of his section to live, and, at the same time, sectire a revenue for the government. He suggested five cents a bushel on bulk and eight cents in sacks and packages.

Mr. John F. Driggs, in reply, said it would be impossible to pay freight on loreign salt to be used as a fertilizer, to salt hides or for chemical purposes, even if all the duty were removed, as refuse sait only is used for such things, and being unavoidably produced in large quantities at all the domestic works, it could be had by the ton for less than the freight on loreign salt, and was often given away to get rid of it. So it was nonsense to tark about the duty affecting the price of salt for those appliances.

To-morrow morning the Committee of Ways and Means will hear for a short time a delegation of Virginia plug tobacco men, who think they were not properly represented on the former occasion by the ine cut men, and on Wednesday certain distillers will be heard.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted requesting the representatives of Kings county in Senate and Assembly to support the bill now before the Legislature looking for reform in the management of the ferries between withamsburg and New York. It was also resolved to ask that public baths be established in Brooklyn, and that \$5,000 be inserted in the Deficiency bill for the purchase of amoulances for wounded and injured persons while in charge of the police. The laying of five miles additional pipes for the distribution of Ridgewood water was authorized, and bonds to the amount of \$225,000 were ordered to be issued for that purpose. The receipts of the Board of Pars Commissioners during the year, as shown by their report, which was submitted at the meeting, amounted to \$632,685; expenses, \$605,773. For Washington Park \$22,912 was expended; for Tompkins Park, \$21,202. The following persons were appointed members of the Board of Education:—Demas Barnes, reappointed; G. C. Sennett, oc.; James W. Riggs, do.; Pelix Campbell, oc.; W. E. Sprague, do.; John William Martin, do.; M. C. Riggs, in place of E. B. Moore; J. Flizgibons, in place of John Broad; T. W. Field, in place of J. Dwyer; T. Y. Cuyler, in place of O. G. Carter; W. M. Cole, in place of J. Murtha. Kings county in Senate and Assembly to support

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

More Testimony on the Old Grounds-Jayne on the Stand All Day-How Collector Murphy Endeavored to "Influence" Senator Patterson in Making His Report-Specific Evidence of Political Assess-The Investigation To Be Adjourned to Washington Next Saturday.

in the way of results. The various abuses of the Custom House have now been thoroughly exposed, and the evidence now being taken is almost purely of a cumulative nature and possesses, therefore, but very slight interest to the general public. In the

mony was presented.

The first thing done was to carry a resolution to adjourn the investigation to Washington after the present week. This was done in the teeth of a determined protest put in by the democratic senators to the effect that, while an immense amount of time had been expended in taking the statements remained a number of witnesses—merchants and other aggrieved parties—wno desired to be heard, and whose testimony was especially important.

Deputy Collector Jayne, the great agent of the

"Custom House circle" in getting information of pretended or real fraud, and in effecting just or unjust forfeitures of goods, and carrying out in general the star chamber system of esplonage, prying into private papers and bullying men into "settlements," was again put on the stand. Mr. Jayne carried out, in an examination of five or six hours, with aumitable consistency, the role of an "informer." His questioning by the administration Senators was soon concluded, and he then fell under the hands of Messrs. Casserly and Bayard, the latter plying him with wonderful persistency in regard to various suspicious acts done under his direction. The witness was inso-lent and defiant and repelled with marked disrect, which was rarely and very mildly rebuked by the chairman, all awkward inquiries. This made the examination painfully with admirable success. The points drawn out of the witness were, however, very unimportant. The nents of money to give secret information against eir employers, and that the total amount realized by the "circle" of informers, headed by Mr. Jayne and Mr. Clark, amounted to \$154,000 during the last eighteen months. Mr. Jayne also testified that the weighing system had Jayne also testified that the weighing system had been marked with gross fraud, and that he had worked up many cases of guilt, in none of which, however, had there been a prosecution to the point of punishment. He added that in all cases against the government it was very hard to get an indictment from a grand jury in New York, and his general testimony was singularly unfattering to the community in which he lives, and out of whose "misfortunes" under the tariff he has made a handsome fortune.

Jortune.

John M. Precht sworn—Have been in business about thirty years; in regard to the payment of gratuities, I know that our firm has frequently paid them; we do not give much; as I understand it, these sums are given by the captains for obliging and kind treatment, and I believe that hat is the general custom; these moneys are called "house money;" our house has got the reputation of being very mean among the inspectors, because we have objected to these payments; our vessels are mostly saling craft, but we have some steamers; the saling vessels pay from %10 to %15 and steamers about 25; this practice has prevailed ever since I have done business in New York.

The committee then adjourned until the evening.

The committee then adjourned until the evening.

Evening Session.

W. T. Perkins aworn—Reside at Dover, N. H.; was employed as United States weigher in the Custom House from 1889 to 1871; iwed at Dover when appointed through a letter of recommendation from Senator Patterson to Collector Grinnel; when Murphy succeeded Grinnell; Senators Patterson and Cragin wrote to him asking that I might be retained; was attached to District No. 12: remained there six months; then I was eight or nine months at District No. 16; I had my first district by drawing lots, a plan of Collector Grinnell's to prevent collusion with the merchants; in some districts there were more men than were required; there is great competition among the weighers for work; I once discharged a man for drunkenness; Mr. James M. Thompson wrote to me asking me to reinstate him, and promised that it should be advantageous to me; I was once asked to subscribe for a New Year's present to the harbor master; was discharged without cause by Collector Murphy; the reason was because Senator Patterson, who had me approinted, did not whitewash Murphy and the Custom House in his report, as they wished; I was asked by Mr. Terwilliger if I could not induce Senator Patterson to make a favorable report, at the proposed by influences like that; Terwilliger then asked me if I knew Mr. Benton, and on my replying that I did, asked if I could not work on Senator Patterson through him; I was told by several Custom House officials that my tenure of office depended very much on Senator Patterson's report; I was removed immedialely when Senator Patterson's report; if was removed immedialely when Senator Patterson's report political purposes; I received one receipt for the payments I thus made. The following receipt was then produced ame put in evidence:—

"New Your, Oct. 4, 1870.

"Received of W. T. Perkins fifty dollars for political campaign of 1870.

W. L. GRISWOLD (for the Surveyor, "

What would have resulted if you had declined to pay

"Received of W. T. Perkins fifty dollars for political campaign of 1870. W. L. GRISWOLD (for the Surveyor)."

Q. What would have resulted if you had declined to pay that assessment? A. My head would have gone into the basket; my removal was very sudden; I only heard of it about an hour before my successor arrived; I was, sometime in 1871, asked to subscribe towards the establishment of a newspaper to be started in the interest of the Cuntom House and Collector Murphy; I think the number of the weighers might be reduced to six, there are insection on the control of the weighers might be reduced to six, there are insection on the control of the weighers might be reduced to six, there are insection of the weighers might be reduced to six, there are insection on the select their own ener; at the beginning of my they with Mr. Terwilliger he asked me to go before the committee and give evilence favorable to the Cuntom House to counteract other testimony that had been taken; I did not reply, and then he went on to ask me to influence Senator Patterson, either directly or indirectly, through Mr. Benton; he said, in regard to the latter, that he guessed he was all right any way; had I been called on at that time to give evidence before the committee, I should have made the same statement that I have now; Senator Patterson wrote to Collector Murphy to ask why I was removed and the latter treated the letter with silence: I should have resigned on the 1st of July; I would much rather have gone out at the front door than at the back door; I think I was co-cred into paying the assessment, because I never pay out money unless I am obliged to; they called me a "carpet-bagger" from New Hampshire, and I was on that account not very popular; Senators Patterson and Gragin recommended four other New Hampshire and I was on that account not very popular; Senators Patterson and Gragin recommended four other New Hampshire and I "Received of W. T. Perkins fifty doi

mended four other New Hampshire men.

A great fuss ensued in consequence of Senator Prarr insisting upon the witness reading the letter he had addressed to Senator Bayard.

Senator Bayards said that the letter was confidential, and that such a thing was unheard of among contemps.

senator Pratt insisted upon it. The letter, how-Senator Pratt insisted upon it. The letter, however, was a mere skeleton of the evidence taken. Witness turther stated that he was a republican and expected to die one, and taat he wrote to Senator Bayard because he saw fit to; he had given a memorandum to Senator Bayard in regard to his examination.

Senator Bayard then made a lively protest against this abuse of the power of examination. It was unbecoming, and he protested against being forced to sit at a table and hear his personal motives impugned in this way.

The committee then adjourned until this morning.

THE GENERAL ORDER CHARGES.

General Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port, on the assumption of his official duties, destrous of establishing a rate of charges for unclaimed goods which will be in accordance with our present near approach to specie payments and meet with the approbation of the entire business community, coresponded with the President of the Chamber of Commerce, desiring that a committee of five of its members be appointed to meet a committee of five of the most experienced and influential warenouse proprietors, and five of the most competent officers of the Custom House, the three committees to form a board to decide upon a schedule of prices to be finally presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chamber of Commerce for approval; which schedule, when thus endorsed, is to be adopted as a rule governing general order charges. The suggestions of General Arthur were cordially accepted by the Chamber of Commerce, and its reply was the appointment on its part of the following merchants:—Jonathan Sturgis, D. Willis James, S. Humphreys, William A. Booth, A. S. Hewitt. On the part of the warenouse proprietors the Collector has appointed Frankin Woodruff, John E. Pay, Frank Squire, A. B. Miller, M. S. Driggs. On the part of the Custom House the Collector has appointed the following officers, all, by their relation to the matter under consideration, experienced persons:—S. P. Russell, T. B. Thoppe, Joseph Treloar, Harvey Major, S. A. Smith. warenouse proprietors, and five of the most compe

CUTRAGES BY THE APACHES.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 5, 1872. A Las Cruces correspondent of the Daily Post re-ports that the Apaches have murdered three mail drivers and wounded one and captured their stock, on the J. F. Bennett & Co.'s New Mexico and Arizona stage line. One of the men was murdered within sight of Camp Bowle.

A general outbreak is feared, as these three men were an attacked at different points of the road.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872. Lieutenant George W. Converse has been detached om torpedo duty and ordered to the Asiatic neet.

THE HERO OF SUMTER.

Anderson at Norfolk.

Arrival of the Remains of General

Imposing Ceremonies at Fortress Monroe To-Day-Telegram from the War Department-The Reception of the Body in New York.

The United States steamer Guerriere, Captain Creighton, passed here yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, for Norfolk. She sailed from Cadis, Spain, on December 29, touching at St. Thomas for coal. She encountered very heavy weather off Cape spiendidly and proved herself a first class sea going vessel. She has on board the remains of the late General Robert Anderson, United States Army, and it was understood she would stop in at Hamp eral William F. Barry, the commandant of the post; but she had received orders in Cadiz from Admiral morning. General Barry went to Norfolk to con-sult with Admiral Davis, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, in regard to the matter, and it was arranged that the Guerriere should return to the Roads. She came down this atternoon and drop-ped anchor of the Fort at ave P. M.

THE CEREMONIES AT FORTRESS MONROE, The obsequies will take place to-morrow aftermoon at one o'clock. All the naval officers from the Norfolk Navy Yard, the receiving ship New Hampshire and the steamers Congress and Wyoming, together with the band of the New Hampshire, and the marines will be present at the ceremonies. The body will be taken from the Guerriere in a steam launch, minute guns being fired while the procession is under way. Upon being landed it will be turned over to General Barry, who will form a procession of the officers, soldiers and marines, and march inside the Fort, where the remains will be deposited in the chapel. Minute guns will be ared from the Fort immediately after the body is turned over to the military suttorities. This is the first naval or military suneral of A DIS 'INGUISHED MILITARY OFFICER that has taken place here since the war, and the ceremonies will be very impressive.

The Guerriere, it will be remembered, met with an accident last summer while on a passage from Naples to Leghorn. She ran on Vado Shoals and received such injuries to her keel as required her to be docked at the navy yard at spezza. She had an iron plating put around her stern and the forward part of her keel, which was all that was required to make her seaworthy. The following is a The obseques will take place to-morrow after-

List of the officers of the guerbiers. Laptain—J. B. Creignion. Lectionian Communior and Executive Officer—

Lieuteniani Communder and Executive Officer—
John F. McGlensey.
Lieutenant Commander—F. E. Chadwick.
Navigator—Lieutenani Commander J. J. Reed.
Masters—F. M. Wise, J. F. Meigs, Duncan Kennedy, J. F. Mosely, G. W. Taylor.
Captain W. Wallace, commanding Marines.
Chief Engineer—J. H. Long.
Assistant Engineers—W. K. Purse, R. T. Bennett.
Paymaster—C. P. Wallack.
Paymaster's Assistant—W. T. Stevenson.
Surgeon—P. B. Wales.
Assis ant Surgeons—H. M. Rumdiett, J. C. Wise.
After the ceremonies are over the Guerriere will
go to Norloik, where she will probably go out of commission.

The Reception in New York-Telegram from

the War Department. The following telegram from Washington was received by Major General McDowell vesterday:-

To denote the major General McDowell yesterday:—
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. b, 1872.
To General Invine McDowell, United States Army, Commanding Department of the East, New York city:—
General Anderson's remains arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and will be taken to Fortress Monroe until arrangements age completed to receive tuem in New York. An execution of an officer and tweive men will be sent with them to New York city. Tae Secretary of War wishes you to receive them there. ceive them there.

As some volunteer organizations wish to show them honor in New York notice had better be given in the newspapers. Colonel Daniel Stinson. No. 123 West Thirteenth street, is charged by Mrs. Anoerson with making arrangements as to the vauit.

I will telegraph you what day they will leave Fortress Monroe as soon as the time can be fixed.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General, CHAUNGEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Five Powder Mills Blown Up-Five Men Killed and Others Seriously Injured-Debris Scattered Around for Half a Mile.

Five powder mills belonging to the Miami Powder Company and located between Xenia and Yellow springs, on the Little Miami Railroad, exploded

bout ten o'clock this morning.

Five men were killed, and another who is missing is supposed to have perished. The ground is strewn with tigaters and debris for haif a mile around. At Yellow Springs hundreds of windows were de

molished. This city was considerably shaken, sending the inhabitants into the streets in great alarm. and value of the property destroyed have not yet come to hand. The names of the killed were Nero Ballard.

Robinson White and a colored man named Conley. Conley was blown into fragments; nothing could be found of him but a portion of his head and trunk. The shock was distinctly feit at Dayton, Urbana

and Xenia. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained. Hundreds of citizens are nurrying to the scene of the disaster and rendering all possible Duncan, a colored man, is so terribly lacerated that death is momentarily expected. Search is

being made among the ruins for more of the work. men, some of whom are missing. bodies of the dead are snockingly mutilated

and burned. ne concussion was so great as to produce the ex-

plosion of all of them. A brick house standing more than a mile distant had the windows completely blown out and was otherwise damaged. Great excitement prevailed.

CINCINNATI Feb. 5, 1879 The explosion of the mills of the Miami Powder Company, near Xenia, this morning, was one of the most terrible in the history of powder making in adjacent towns and cities much consternation en-sued. In Dayton the children rushed out of the school buildings, the fire bells rang, and it was generally apprenended that some great calamity had occurred within the city limits.

In Troy and Tippecanoe houses were shaken as by an earthquake.

The first explosion took place in a wheel mill; this communicated with the press mili, where the powder was in process of manufacture, and was fity feet square, containing vast quantities of dry powder, came in next for destruction. From this the flames spread, and other mills exploded in quick succession. Two large double dryhouses, three one packing house were annihilated, while the remainder of the company's works were more or less

The following named persons were instantly killed:-Arthur Mero, David Conley (colored), William Hobbins and John Ballard. Henry Duncan (colored), wounded in the head, will probably die. Samuel Miner was blown across the mill race and his hearing partially destroyed. Others were badly stunned, barely escaping with their lives. All the

From twenty to twenty-five tons of powder ex-The company's loss is estimated at \$25,000.

LAURA D. FAIR.

A New Trial Granted by the Supreme Court of California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Laura D. Fair, on the ground of not allowing her counsel the privilege of the closing argument at the trial and of introducing certain testimony re-garding her reputation for chassity.

ASTRAL OIL FACTORY ON PIRE.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire courred in Pratt's satral oil factory, foot of North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg, and oil worth \$1,000 was destroyed. The building and machinery escaped material damage,

LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth Before the Congressional Committee-A Long, Strong and Doubtful Story-The Commencement and Culmination of the Trouble-How He Worked for the Interests of the State-His Message to the Legislature-The People's Voice Must Be Obeyed, Therefore Let the Legislators Obey.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1872. Governor Warmoth, the great central figure of the present political troubles in this State, occupied the whole session of six hours of the Congressional Committee of Investigation to-day. He did not finish his testimony and will probably occupy most of to-morrow. The room of meeting was packed with auditors, and hundreds desiring admission were refused. The Governor presented his defence in a written statement covering about fifty faced his statement with a protest against the lat tude the committee nad allowed the investigation to ssume, but did not object as far as he himself pera strong one, and made a deep impression on every member of the committee, Among other points he stated that "the first coalition between the Custom House and democrats against me was in 1871, it was proposed, not effected. It had no reference then to impeachment, but simply to defeat my renomination. They flat-tered Governor Dunn that he should be my successor, but were insincere. The existing coalition de signed my impeachment by first suspending me from office, declaring Pinchback's election as Lieu-tenant Governor lilegal, refusing me a trial, thus making Speaker Carter Governor protem. Know-ing this plot, I was justified in calling an extra session. Notice was given of this extra session in the usual way and particular efforts taken to ad vise the Carterites, who were in secret session plot

I EMPLOYED AN ARMED FORCE to protect the State Rouse, and then only by writ-

on request of the majority of the Legislature. I Vest's resignation in blank; the only time I ever and not at my suggestion. Marshal Packard had spoken to me that he had been informed that I held such resignation from Senator West, and if I the Senate. I denied having it, refused his offer as I was not old enough to go to the Senate, nor had any inclination to jeopardize the interess of my party and stale by leaving it. West was elected by a coalition with the democrats who preferred him to PINCHEACK OR ANY OTHER COLORED MAN, besides which West had personal influence of leading democrats of the city, party on account of his being a native of Louislana. I have never slighted or neglected the interests of the colored people, but have sought confidence of the entire people. I vetoed the Civil Rights bill in 1863 because of its unconstitutional provisions and impossible guarantees. The next bill I approved of and signed because it conferred more assured rights. Marshal Packard and Postmaster Lowell, to make capital with the colored people, denounced me in the Convention of 1869 for my action with regard to the first bill, without waiting for the reasons of my veto. My difficulties with Collector Cases commenced with my refusal to support him as United States Senator against West, although I had sustained him previously for retention as Collector when attacked by Packard and all the federal officials except General Longstreet. The reason why the republican delegates withdrew from the Custom House Convention last summer was their determination not to be

OVERAWED AND CONTROLLED BY UNITED STATES

MARSHALS

and soldlers combined, that with their knowledge and protection the Hall had been previously packed with spurious delegates. My party never contemplated a counted resort to force. I suspended Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, for promulgating as a law a bill which I had refused to sign, and had notified him of my intenuon to veto. When the Legislature met this bill, called the Crescent City Water Works bill, donated to a private corporation public property valued at five initions, and passed the Legislature instruct and the Secretary of State, and my action was subsequently sustained by a democratic Judge upon in my analized to his Court. Bovee also offer the Senate. I denied having it, refused his offer as I was not old enough to go to the Senate, nor had

but admit that

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY BAD BILLS PASSED
by the Legislature. Republicans are not alone responsible for these measures, which in every instance received the support of democrats. I vetoed
no less than seventy of these obnoxious bills, forty
others passing almost unanimously, and became
naws without my signature. Under General Hancock's military registration I carried the State for
the republican party by 28,000 malonic

laws without my signature. Under General Hancock's military registration I carried the State for the republican party by 28,000 majority and was inaugurated in July, 1808, when federal protection was immediately withdrawn owing to the old democratic election laws thus coming into force.

The Ku Klux Societies were organized, and Grant lost the State in the fail of the same year by 40,000 votes, by the adoption of the proper registration laws protecting negroes in their franchise. The previous republican majority was regained one year later, nence the sclamor of the coalition for the repeal of the election law. My appointments to the Supreme bench have never been questioned by either party. The judges possess the coanidence of the entire peoples. The five thousand members of the city militare equality divided in color, and no discrimination has been made against an ex-Confederate soldler as Treasury agent in Texas. I was indicated in the United States Court at Galveston in connection with the seizure of some Confederate property; I went there unsoldied, appeared in Court and demanded a trial, when the District Attorney announced a notice prosecut had been entered as to my relations in the army with General Grant. I can only submit to the committee my official record, which states that on my being reported by the Inspector General for absence from my command without leave the charge was investigated and reported as wholly unjust and mail-lous.

Warmoth's Message to the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1872. The message from Governor Warmoth to the Legislature says that thirty-four days of the session have been dissipated in contests which have leaded much to weaken the confidence of the people in a free government. There are laws on the statute book which must be modified, and which the Legis. lature is pledged in the most solemn manner to nodify in a way to render them acceptable to the great body of the people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is the duty of the representatives to give the peo-ple's will the force of law without further delay. The Governor says: - "I will be candid with you

The Governor says:—"I will be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject when so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves and to myself requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention." The message receives that the condition of affairs which in 1868 made necessary the enactment of the most stringent registration and election laws have in a great measure ceased to exist. The relations between white and colored citizens, which were then unsettled and hostile, have been established on a basis of gridet and growing respect for each other's rights. If such laws were necessary to boister up and sustain the republican party in the State, better it should perish. He recommends a modification of the constabulary, printing and revenue laws, also a repeal of the metropolitan police law, and of all railroad charters where the work is not actually commenced. The last named repeal would save the State \$12,000,000.

Concluding with subjects of political and economical reform the Governor says 3.5 fully has a committal been made on these subjects that a failure to crystallize them into law would be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion.

All the city and State Courts and the Congressional Investigating Committee have agreed to hold no session on Mardi Gras Day, 13th inst. The display promises to be the grandest ever known in the country. The Mystic Krew of Comus will appear in a grand allegorical procession.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite have timed their visit so as to be here during the carnival.

Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

Scarcely a night passes that a citizen escape being molested in the lonely and dimiy lighted streets of Williamsburg. Shortly after midnight streets of Williamsburg. Shortly after midnight Saturday Mr. Robert Fietcher, son of the venerable sexton of Christ church, was knocked down and robbed of \$3 75 while on his way to his residence, No. 68 Wythe avenue.

Mr. Luke Calanan, of No. 36 South Fifth street, while leaving the People's Gaslight Company for his home, was nurcerously assaulted, without cause. Mr. Callanan is a respectable and quiet citizen. over sixty years of age. No arrests.

PERFIDIOUS BNGLAND

OUR TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

The Way in Which We Have Settled Our Difficulties with Our Blustering "Cousins" Since the Declaration of Independence.

How Two Wars Have Been Terminated and How Other Conflicts Have Been Prevented.

Substance of the Various Treaties and Conventions, with the Negotiators and Places and Dates of Settlement.

Regulations with Regard to Pecuniary War Claims, Boundaries, Commerce and Navigation, Fisheries, Reciprocal Relations, Postal Communication, Naturalization, &c.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE PEACEMAKERS.

The obstacles that interpose themselves in the way of a harmonious settlement of our claims against England, in accordance with the principles and regulations laid down in the recent treaty, naturally draw our attention to the manner is which we have previously settled our difficultie with the British government, and to a review not only of the various treaties that have paved the way to such settlements, but also of the convertions that have thus far regulated the internations trade and communication of the two countries. In taking this retrospective glance at our diplo-matic relations with the mother country we find that, should the present treaty unfortunately be set aside, it will not be the first time that such an event has occurred to disturb the harmony of those relations, as the first treaty for the settlement of the northeastern boundary was repudientire number of treaties and conventions that Great Britain, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, in which our independence was acknowledged, to the Treaty of Washington of last year, are as fei-

November 30, 1782.
Definite Treaty of Peace (independence recognized), Paris, Septemoer 3, 1783.
Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation (lay's), London, November 19, 1794.
Additional and Explanatory Article to ditto, Philadelphia, May 4, 1796.
Second Explanatory Article to ditto, London, March 15, 1798. -Payment of Private Debts, &c., London, January 8, 1802.

Monroe and Pinckney's Treaty, London, 1806. (Rected.) Treaty of Peace, &c., Ghent, December 24, 1814.

Commercial Convention, London, July 3, 1815. Convention Regulating Vessels of War on the Lakes, April, 1817. Convention—Fisheries, Boundaries, &c., London, Convention—Fisheries, Boundaries, &c., London, October 20, 1818.

Mediation of Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg, 1822 and 1826.

Convention—Northwest Boundary, London, August 4, 1827.

Commercial Convention

on—Settlement of Northeastern Boun-ion, September 29, 1827. dary, London, September 29, 1827.
Ashourton Treaty—Northeastern Boundary, Slave
Trade and Extradition of Crumnals, Washington,

Treaty for Settlement of Oregon Boundary, washington, June 15, 1849.

Postai Convention, London, December 15, 1848.

Treaty (Chyton-Bulwer)—Ship Canal between Atlantic and Pacific, Washington, April 19, 1850.

Convention for Settlement of Claims, London, February 8, 1853.

Reciprocity Treaty, Fisheries, &c., Washington, June 5, 1854. June 5, 1854.

Treaty for the Suppression of the African Slave Trace, Washington, April 7, 1862.

Treaty for Settlement of Claims of the Hudson Bay Company, &c., Washington, Juny 1, 1863.

Postal Conventions, London and Washington, June 18, 1867, July 18, 1868, November 7, 1868, and becember 14, 1869.

Johnson-Clarendon Treaty—settlement of San Juan Difficulty, London, January 14, 1869. (Rejected.)

Johnson-Clarendon Treaty—Alabama Claims, Londou, January 14, 1869. (Rejected.) Convention—Rights of Naturalized Citizens, London, September 10, 1870.

The most important of these treaties are naturally those which terminated the war of independence and the second war with Great Britain. Nearly all the others have reference to commercial rel tions, the fisheries or to the defining of the boundary line between the Territories of the two countries. Three of the treaties, it will be observed, have been rejected by this country-these being Monroe and Pinckney's, of 1806, and the two treaties for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the San Juan difficulty negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon, in 1869.

TREATY OF PEACE-1783. The disaster which attended the British arms in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, led the then government to abandon the further prosecution of the war; and early in 1782 Parliament accordingly resolving on peace, Richard Oswald was sent to France to confer with Count Vergennes on the subject. Little, however, was done until July, when Parliament, on the 25th, passed a bill by which King George the Third was enabled to acknowledge our independ ence: and thereupon Mr. Oswald was commis sioned with full powers to negotiate the preliminaries of a treaty with the United States. For that purpose there met him at Paris John Adams, John Ministers at different courts in Europe, and who were afterwards joined by Henry Laurens, where, two days after the arrival of the latter, the negotia tions were brought to a successful termination, and preliminary or provisional articles were concluded and signed on November 30, 1782. Five commis sioners were appointed by the United States to negounte this preliminary treaty, selected from differ-ent sections of the Union, but the fifth, Thomas Jef-

ferson, did not serve. These provisional articles, according to the preamble, were "to be inserted in and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the United States: but the treaty was not to be concluded until terms Britain and France, and until His Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty. The arti-

cles were nine in number, and as follows:-Pirst—The acknowledgment of the British mon-arch that the United States are to be "free, sovereign

and independent."

Second—The boundary of the territory of the said
United States is defined. United States is deflued.

Third—The unmoested enjoyment is secured to the people of the United States of the right to take fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Guif of St. Lawrence and other places, and to American fishermen of the liberty to dry and cure fish on unsettied lands in Nova Scotia, Labrador, &c.; but waen the same shall become settled, only upon obtaining the permission of the proprietors of the lands.

lands.

Fourth—All bona fide debts to be recoverable by the creditors on either side.

Firth—Congress to recommend to the States the restitution of confiscated estates.

Sixth—No further confiscations or prosecutions to take place.

Secenth—Hostilities to cease and British armies to Secenth—Hostilities to cease and British armies to

Secenth—Hostilities to crase and fifthish armies be withdrawn with all convenient speed and under certain stipulations as to the liberation of prisoners, the carrying off of negroes and other property, &c.

Eighth—The navigation of the Mississippi to be free to both nations.

Ninth—All conquests made by either party before
the arrival of these articles in America to be re-

attored.

At the same time a separate article was also agreed upon defining the boundary between the United States and West Florida, "in case Great Britain at the close of the present war shall recover or be put in possession of" said province. By this secret article the coundary line would have commenced at the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Yazoo, instead of at the thirty-first parallel as arranged in the second provisional article.

The armistice was signed by Alleyne Pitz Herbert, Minister Pienipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Versailles, and was accepted by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin.

ica when the news of the completion of these preil